Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9099. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1779.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-MORROW Evening, December 30, will be presented,
The FIRST PART of

KING HENRY IV.

Sir John Falstaffe, Mr WILKINSON.
Prince of Wales, Mr CAUTHERLEY.
King, Mr SMITH.
Hotspur, Mr WOODS.
Lady Percy, Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added, a New Speaking Pantomime, divided into three Acts, called,

THE TOUCHSTONE OF TRUTH;
OR,
HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

With a variety of New Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.
Particularly a ROCK SCENE;—The ORDER OF THE GARTER, (painted by the late Mr Dahl of Covent Garden Theatre);—A View of St JAMES's PARK, &c.
Act I. Finishes at Paris; Act II. At Lady Fashion's Route; and Act III. concludes with the Order of the Garter.
The principal Characters by
Mr WILKINSON, Mr LANE, Mr WOOD;
Mrs MONTAGUE, and Mrs HITCHCOCK.

The doors to be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up at six o'clock.
Places for the boxes to be taken of Mr Burt, at the Theatre.

THE HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is to be on the 3d of January next. To begin at Six o'clock. Strangers to be introduced by the Gentlemen of the County.

CANONGATE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

THE ANNUAL COLLECTION for the Charity Work-House, will be made at the door of the Church on Sabbath next. The number of poor, always considerable in so populous a parish, is now increased by many employed at present in defence of their country, having left families unprovided, and well entitled to the public charity. It is hoped that the inhabitants will continue their support to so useful an institution.

Those who have not seats in the church, may send their collections either to the Poors House, or to Mr James Wood treasurer, who will grant receipts, if desired.

LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES.

JUST arrived, in the Peggys, Nicol Currie master, a parcel of MALAGA LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in chests.
Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouse, near the church, Leith.

RUSSIA GOODS.

PETER FORRESTER and CO. have just now imported, and are selling, on the most reasonable terms, at their Warehouse, north-west corner of the Royal Exchange, the following Goods, viz.

Fine bleed White Sheeting.
Fine broad Brown ditto.
Narrow Brown ditto.
Broad and narrow White Diapers.
Very fine gray and spotted Furs.
Wine Rubbers.
Printed Cloths and Bed-covers, different patterns.
Plain and stripped White Tweels.
Plain Brown ditto.
Kitchen Toweling.
Window-blinds, and Dusters.
Bristles for brushmakers—Ditto for shoemakers.

And at their Cellars at Leith are to be had, a large Assortment of RUSSIA and SWEDISH IRON, different sizes; St Petersburgh clean HEMP, HEMP CODELIA; fine twelve-head FLAX. Likewise a quantity of Pearl and Weed ASHES from DANTZIG.

This day is published, price 6d.

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Subscribers at one Guinea a-year, or 12s. a half-year, will be allowed four books at a time; and if a sufficient number of such subscribers offer, it is proposed, for their accommodation, to bring down from London monthly, by the coach, which is equally expeditious with the post, the whole Political Pamphlets, Reviews, Magazines, Parliamentary Registers, Trials, &c. and every other periodical publication.

Readers, who do not chuse to subscribe, to pay One Penny per shilling, according to the value marked in the catalogue, and to be allowed a reasonable time for perusal. Novels at One Penny per night per volume.

NEW BOOKS,
THIS DAY ARRIVED:

Hurd's Religious Ceremonies of all Nations, folio.
History of Divorces, or Trials for Adultery, 8vo.
Elliot's Philosophical Observations on the Senses of Vision and Hearing, 8vo. 5s.
Ingen Hourz's Experiments on Vegetables, 8vo. 6s.
Carver on the Cultivation of Tobacco, 2s. 6d.
Countess of Barry's Letters, 3s. 6d.
Canadian Freeholder, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.
Sketches of Nature, or Journey to Margate, 2 vols. 6s.
Relapse, a Novel, 2 vols. 6s.
Tutor of Truth, a Novel, 2 vols. 6s.
Letters to a Nobleman on the American War, &c. &c. 2s.
Wilmer's Surgery, 8vo. 6s.
Kirkland on Amputation, 2s.
Plymouth in an Uproar, 1s.
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Withering on the Sore Throat, 1s. 6d.
Crawford on Animal Heat, 2s. 6d.
Moral and Historical Memoirs, 6d.
Complete Pigeon Fancier, 1s. 6d.
View of the Evidence relative to the American War, 2s. 6d.
House of Peeresses, 4to. 2s. 6d.
Mirror, a Burletta, 1s.
Lucius Junius Brutus, an Historical Tragedy, 3s.
Mr Nicol's Remarks on Dr Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides, 5s.
William and Nanny, 1s.
Cottagers, 1s.
Baxter's Evidence of Reason in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul, 7s.

From RIVINGTON'S NEW YORK GAZETTE.

New York, Nov. 3. Upon information that the Americans had magazines of hay and stores of some importance, but particularly a number of large boats on carriages, in the neighbourhood of Sommerset Court-house, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, on a very well concerted plan of his own, was permitted by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to undertake an excursion into the country to destroy them. He landed at Amboy, with the Queen's Rangers, and Bucks-county volunteers, in the night of the 26th ult. and advanced with the cavalry. In the mean time, the infantry having made some stay at Amboy, that this might be supposed the place of reimbarkation, crossed to South Amboy, and occupied the bridge on South-river, to receive the Lieutenant-colonel on his return. Colonel Simcoe effected his stroke, by burning 18 boats [which were constructed to carry 120 men] with their cargoes, harness, and other apparatus; he destroyed a considerable quantity of hay, opened and burnt the goal of Millstone, releasing several suffering Loyalists. On his return, a body of militia, by a fire, from a wood, shot Colonel Simcoe's horse, by which he received a fall, from the violence of which he was stunned, so as to lay to all appearance dead. The party proceeded under Capt. Sandford, and at different times charged the militia, till they no longer ventured to annoy him, having lost many killed and wounded, and between 20 and 30 taken prisoners. The troops reimbarked next day, undisturbed, under Major Armstrong, and returned to the camp with the loss only of four killed or left wounded, and two horses, after a march of near 70 miles through an enemy's country.

Nov. 10. By very recent accounts from New Jersey, we are informed Mr Washington is still in his old quarters at West-point; Lord Sterling at Haverstraw; he is rebuilding Stoney-point fort. Mr Sullivan marched on the 6th of this instant towards Elizabeth-town, where a stroke is most assuredly meditated against Staten-island: Mr Wayne is still at Paramus; and Mr Taylor's light-horse at Peekman's-river, about eight miles back of Aquachinunk.

Captain Stalconstall, late commander of the Continental frigate Warren, has been, by a council of war, broke, and declared unfit to serve the American States in the naval department for ever. He was one of the principal of their commanders in the late affair at Penobscot.

Wednesday arrived here a person who left Albany last Thursday, and brings the agreeable intelligence, that early in the morning of Tuesday the 2d instant, Sir John Johnston, with Col. Butler, and Captain Joseph Brandt, at the head of 1500 loyalists and Indian warriors, surprised and took Fort Stanwix, in which were only, at that time, one hundred American troops, the greatest part of the garrison having been drawn out to assist in demolishing the Indian corps and wigwams.

By the same person who brought accounts of the taking of Fort Stanwix, we learn, that about 10 or 12 days before that event happened, a number of waggons, loaded with provisions, ammunition, and other stores, sufficient to supply a numerous garrison during the ensuing winter, passed through Albany on their way to the fort, where they had arrived and deposited their lading before it was taken, so that we have every reason to hope that Col. Butler and Capt Brandt, with the gallant Loyalists and brave Indian warriors, who have put themselves under their command, will be well accommodated, and spend the winter in a most agreeable manner. At the same time, unless the rebels keep at least an army of 3000 men in the field, which is almost impracticable to be done in a country like that adjacent to the fort, which remains in state of nature, and the winters are long and extremely severe, the garrison will have it in their powers, by sending out detachments, to ravage all the rebel settlement on the Mohawk river, capture what number of cattle they please, and extend their conquests to the city of Albany, where they will find a race of villians drenched with the blood of a number of Loyalists, whom they have cruelly butchered because they dared to act as good subjects and honest men.

Extract of a letter, dated Oswegatchie, in the river St Lawrence, Sept. 15.

"The American Indians have been a little troublesome to the frontier posts of this province; but those of Canada have much more than retaliated on the Americans; for since I came hither, there have been twenty scalps taken from them for every one from us. The last accounts we had from Col. Butler was about six days ago; he was then at Conatasego, where he was forced back, after a very obstinate resistance, by a great superiority of the rebels, but he has since received a reinforcement. Sir John Johnston is coming up with near 1000 troops, and all the Canada Indians, to reinforce Col. Butler, which, it is to be hoped, will prove fatal to the Americans."

"That her Majesty the Empress of Russia had silently observed all the efforts the Most Christian King had employed to humiliate the pride of the English flag; but that matters had now gone so far, that her Imperial Majesty could no longer remain indifferent at seeing France pursuing her enemy with all possible vengeance, and endeavouring to crush a power, with whom Russia was in treaty of commerce, and allied by the strongest ties of friendship; and that consequently, in case France would not listen to any reasonable proposals of accommodation, her Imperial Majesty would be under the necessity of assisting her ally, and taking a part in the present contest."

Paris, Dec. 10. A courier dispatched from Brest, and who arrived at Versailles at three o'clock this morning, brings an account, that Count d'Estaing had come to anchor in that harbour on the 5th, with only his own ship the Languedoc. Having sent back 13 ships of war to the Leeward Islands, under the command of M. de Grasse, he left North America with his own division, and sailed immediately for Europe, but he was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of his fleet, almost just as he had arrived off the coast of France. A few days afterwards he took an English frigate of 40 guns; and the second day after that, another ship of 50 guns, sheathed with copper, and which maintained an engagement of two hours against the Languedoc. This action had like to have cost M. d'Estaing very dear, having received a wound in the thigh by a piece of old iron. The letter which he has written to the Minister contains no particular account of his operations in Georgia; it chiefly mentions that he had taken the Experiment, with a number of transport ships; and that in the attack on Savannah, the officers of chief note, who were wounded, are Messrs. de Soulange and de Bethisy. The 12 other ships which sailed along with him arrived soon after himself; some at Rochfort, and some at Brest. It is thought the Count will be here to-morrow, as his wound is not deemed so very dangerous as to detain him at Brest.

LONDON.

Captain Taws, mentioned in Monday's Gazette Extraordinary, had his sword through the body of the third man he had slain, when he was himself killed on the redoubt, which he was stationed to defend.

Nothing, it seems, could equal the chagrin of Count d'Estaing, in consequence of his repulse before Savannah; he returned to his tent, and was almost speechless for three days, and the only answer his surgeon could get from him in enquiring into the state of his wounds, was, "I have a deep wound, which is beyond your skill to heal!"

The officers from Georgia, though they doubt the military talents of Count d'Estaing, speak of his personal intrepidity in the handsomest terms. It seems, regardless of his first wound, he rallied the grenadiers of France, and led them on a second time to attack the redoubt so gallantly defended by the unfortunate Captain Taws with only 160 men; and even on receiving a musket ball afterwards in his thigh, which disabled him, he called out aloud, "Tie me on a horse, and carry me to the British trenches!"

The French and rebel armies were on such distant terms, even before the attack, that no other communication was held between the two camps, than the necessary exchange of orders and countersigns—no wonder therefore that the most inveterate animosity should break out between them after their defeat, and that each should reproach the other with being the cause of their mutual overthrow.

When the news of d'Estaing's being off the coast of Georgia arrived at New York, General Clinton immediately ordered seven large transports to be sunk off Staten Island, which was done, but unfortunately a gale of wind came on after, which drove them all to pieces, so that no part of them remained in the place where they were sunk in.

It is said that a greater number of ships, belonging to France and Spain, and much richer, have been taken by the English privateers and armed vessels, since the rupture with France and Spain, than in the whole course of the last war; while the merchants of England have sustained fewer losses than in an equal time in any preceding war with those powers.

Count d'Estaing having brought Sir James Wallace to Brest affords no small consolation to the friends of Sir James; for if the Count had given him up to the Americans, his fate might, at least, have been doubtful.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, died, at his house in St James's-square, the Right Hon. Augustus John Hervey, Earl of Bristol, Lord Hervey, and a Rear Admiral of Blue. His Lordship was the third of the family who enjoyed the title, his grandfather John being created Earl of Bristol by George the First, and his Lordship's father dying while Lord Hervey, the Earldom of Bristol descended to his brother George, who was succeeded by the late Earl in March 1775. His Lordship dying without issue, the title and estate descend to the third brother, the Right Rev. Frederick Lord Bishop of Derry, in Ireland.

There subsisted between the late Earl of Bristol and his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester the most perfect intimacy and closely connected friendship. His Royal Highness was at his Lordship's house no less than *three* times on Tuesday last, and expressed the greatest anxiety for the safety of the Earl. The melancholy catastrophe has greatly affected the Duke.

Letters of a recent date from some of the best houses in Petersburgh assert, that orders had been given for a grand fleet to be got ready for sea as soon as possible, on receiving a courier from London.

It is asserted for certain that two delegates from Congress have actually been sent with powers to treat about a reconciliation with Great Britain, in consequence of the great distress and discontent that prevails in America, and the general disgust to the French, and the ill success of their arms in that quarter.

From the London Papers, Dec. 21.

Gosport, Dec. 20. On Tuesday last one William Stephenson a private in the Nottinghamshire militia, being centinel in the night at Forton hospital, where the French prisoners are confined, hearing a noise at some distance, he imprudently left his post, to see what was the matter. Another centinel seeing him stooping to the ground, with his bayonet in his hand, and thinking he was a French prisoner making his escape, called out to him; but he making no answer, nor giving the watch-word, he fired at him, and the ball went into his breast, and came out at his back, which wound he died in about ten minutes, and the jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

Paris, Dec. 10. It is currently reported here, that the King hath declared in Council, that he intends to have an army of 240,000 men on foot for next campaign; and that he has given the necessary orders to the Prince de Montbarrey for that purpose. This order seems to be in consequence of a memorial said to be lately delivered to our Court by the Russian Ambassador, the substance whereof is,

From the London Gazette, December 25.

Correspondence between Major General Prevoſt, and the Count d'Eſtaing, before Savannah in Georgia.

(No I.) TRANSLATION.

COUNT d'Eſtaing ſummons his Excellency General Prevoſt to ſurrender to the army of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be perſonally reſponſible for all the events and miſfortunes that may ariſe from a defence, which, by the ſuperiority of the force which attacks him, both by ſea and land, is rendered manifeſtly vain and of no effect.

He gives notice to him alſo, that any reſolution he may venture to come to, either before the attack, in the courſe of it, or at the moment of the aſſault, of ſetting fire to the ſhipping, or ſhall craft belonging to the army, or to the merchants in the river Savannah, as well as to all the magazines in the town, will be imputable to him only.

The ſituation of Haſpital Hill in the Grenades, the ſtrength of the three intrenchments, and ſtone redoubts which defended it, and the comparative diſpoſition of the troops before the town of Savannah, with the ſingle detachment which carried the Grenades by aſſault, ſhould be a leſſon to futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d'Eſtaing to recal this event to his memory; having ſo done, he has nothing to reproach himſelf with.

Lord Macartney had the good fortune to eſcape from the firſt tranſport of troops who entered the town ſword in hand; but notwithſtanding the moſt valuable effects were depoſited in a place ſuppoſed by all the officers and engineers to be impregnable, Count d'Eſtaing could not have the happineſs of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the 8th of September 1779.

(Signed) ESTAING.

No. II. *Copy of a letter from Major General Prevoſt, to the Count d'Eſtaign, dated Camp Savannah, Sept.* 16. 1779.

SIR,

I AM juſt now honoured with your Excellency's letter of this date, containing a ſummons for me to ſurrender this town to the arms of his Majeſty the King of France, which I had juſt delayed to anſwer till I had ſhewn it to the King's Civil Governor.

I hope your Excellency will have a better opinion of me, and of Britiſh troops, than to think either will ſurrender on general ſummons, without any ſpecific terms.

If you, Sir, have any to propoſe that may with honour be accepted of by me, you can mention them, both with regard to civil and military, and I will then give my anſwer. In the mean time, I will promiſe, upon my honour, that nothing, with my knowledge or conſent, ſhall be deſtroyed in either this town or river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaign, commanding the French forces, &c.

(No. III.) TRANSLATION.

SIR, *Camp before Savannah, Sept.* 16. 1779.

I HAVE juſt received your Excellency's anſwer to the letter I had the honour of writing to you this morning. You are ſenſible that it is the part of the beſieged to propoſe ſuch terms as they may deſire; and you cannot doubt of the ſatisfaction I ſhall have, in conſenting to thoſe which I can accept conſiſtently with my duty.

I am informed that you continue intrenching yourſelf. It is a matter of very little importance to me; however, for form ſake, I muſt deſire that you will deſiſt during our conferences together.

The different columns, which I had ordered to ſtop, will continue their march, but without approaching your poſts, or reconnoitring your ſituation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevoſt, Major-General in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

P. S. I apprize your Excellency that I have not been able to refuſe the army of the United States uniting itſelf with that of the K.'s &c.

The junction will probably be effected this day. If I have not an anſwer therefore immediately, you muſt conſider in future with General Lincoln and me.

(No. IV.)

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevoſt to the Count d'Eſtaing, dated September 16. 1779.

SIR,

I AM honoured with your Excellency's letter in reply to mine of this day.

The buſineſs we have in hand being of importance, there being various intereſts to diſcuſs, a juſt time is abſolutely neceſſary to deliberate; I am therefore to propoſe, that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities ſhall take place for 24 hours from this date; and to requeſt that your Excellency will direct your columns to fall back to a greater diſtance, and out of ſight of our works, or I ſhall think myſelf under a neceſſity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre any thing this afternoon, they were ſure within the diſtance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing, &c. &c. &c.

(No. V.) TRANSLATION.

SIR, *Camp before Savannah, Sept.* 16. 1779.

I Conſent to the truce you aſk. It ſhall continue till the ſignal for retreat to-morrow night the 17th, which will ſerve alſo to announce the recommencement of hoſtilities. It is unneceſſary to obſerve to your Excellency, that this ſuſpenſion of arms is entirely in your favour, ſince I cannot be certain that you will not make uſe of it to fortify yourſelf, at the ſame time that the propoſitions you ſhall make may be inadmiſſible.

I muſt obſerve to you alſo, how important it is that you ſhould be fully aware of your own ſituation, as well as of that of the troops under your command. Be aſſured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it. Your knowledge of military affairs will not ſuffer you to be ignorant, that a due examination of that circumſtance always precedes the march of the columns; and that this preliminary is not carried into execution by a mere ſhew of troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before night comes on, to prevent any cauſe of complaint on your part. I underſtand that my civility in this reſpect has been the occaſion that the Chevalier de Cumbis, a Lieutenant in the navy, has been made priſoner of war.

I propoſe ſending out ſome ſmall advanced poſts to-morrow morning. They will place themſelves in ſuch a ſituation as to have in view the four entrances into the wood, in order to prevent a ſimilar miſtake in future. I do not know whether two columns commanded by the Viſcount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have ſhewn too much ardour, or whether your cannoniers have not paid a proper reſpect to the truce ſubſiſting between us; but this I know, that what has happened this night is a freſh proof that matters will ſoon come to a deciſion between us one way or another.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevoſt, Major-General in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

(No. VI.)

Copy of a letter from Major-General Prevoſt to Count d'Eſtaing, dated Savannah, Sept. 17. 1779.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the letter of your Excellency, which I had the honour to receive about twelve laſt night, I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole correſpondence before the King's civil Governor, and the military officers of rank, aſſembled in council of war, the unanimous determination has been, that though we cannot look upon our poſt as abſolutely inexpugnable, yet that it may and ought to be defended; therefore the evening gun, to be fired this evening an hour before ſun-down, ſhall be the ſignal for recommencing hoſtilities agreeable to your Excellency's propoſal.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VII.)

Copy of a letter from Count d'Eſtaing and General Lincoln, to Major General Prevoſt, dated camp before Savannah, October 6. 1779.

SIR,

WE are perſuaded that your Excellency knows all that your duty preſcribes;—perhaps your zeal has already interfered with your judgment. The Count d'Eſtaing, in his own name, notified to you, that you would be perſonally and alone reſponſible for the conſequences of your obſtinacy. The time which you informed him, in the commencement of the ſiege, would be neceſſary for the arrangement of articles, including the different orders of men in your town, had no other object than that of receiving ſuccour. Such conduct, Sir, is ſufficient to forbid every intercourſe between us, which might occaſion the leaſt loſs of time. Beſides, in the preſent application, latent reaſons may again exiſt.—There are military ones, which in frequent inſtances have prevented the indulgence you requeſt. It is with regret we yield to the auſterity of our functions; and we deplore the fate of thoſe perſons who will be the victims of your conduct, and the deluſion which appears to prevail in your mind. We are with reſpect, &c. &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
ESTAING.

No. VIII.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevoſt to Comte d'Eſtaing, dated Camp, Savannah, October 6. 1779.

SIR,

I AM perſuaded your Excellency will do me juſtice; and that in defending this place and the army committed to my charge, I fulfil what is due to honour and duty to my Prince. Sentiments of a different kind occaſion the liberty of now addreſſing myſelf to your Excellency: They are thoſe of humanity. The houſes of Savannah are occupied ſolely by women and children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might requeſt the favour you would allow them to embark on board a ſhip or ſhips, and go down the river under the protection of yours, until this buſineſs is decided. If this requiſition you are ſo good to grant, my wife and children, with a few ſervants, ſhall be the firſt to profit by the indulgence.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

(No. IX.)

Return of Caſualties in the different Corps during the Siege.

16th Regiment. 2 Rank and file deſerted.

60th Ditto. 4 Rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 5 rank and file deſerted.

1ſt Battalion 71ſt. 2 Lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing; 1 rank and file deſerted.

2d Battalion 71ſt. 1 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file deſerted.

Trumbach. 4 Rank and file wounded.

Wellenbach. 3 Rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file deſerted.

New York Volunteers. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer miſſing; 1 rank and file deſerted.

1ſt Battalion de Lancy. 2 Rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file deſerted.

2d Battalion de Lancy. 1 Enſign killed; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file miſſing; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file deſerted.

3d Battalion Skinner's. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Captain wounded; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file deſerted.

South Carolina Royaliſts. 4 Rank and file killed; 1 Captain wounded.

North Carolina Volunteers. 1 Rank and file deſerted.

King's Rangers. 1 Rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file deſerted.

Georgia Loyaliſts. 1 Captain, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file killed; 2 ſerjeants, 11 rank and file deſerted.

Marines. 2 Rank and file killed; 6 ditto wounded.

Royal Artillery. 2 Rank and file wounded.

Seamen. 2 Rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Georgia Militia. 3 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 32 rank and file killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file wounded. 2 Drummers, 2 rank and file miſſing. 5 Serjeants, 2 drummers, 42 rank and file deſerted.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Henry Macpherſon, 1ſt battalion 71ſt, 24th of September.

Lieutenant Taws of ditto, and Captain-Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Captain Simpſon, Georgia Loyaliſts, 8th of October.

Enſign Pollard, 2d battalion de Lancy's, 4th of ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Cozans, 3d battalion Jerſey Volunteers, 24th of September.

Lieutenant Smallet Campbell, 2d battalion 71ſt, and Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Captain Henry of South Carolina Royaliſts, 9th of October.

Camp, Savan. h, Oct. 18 1779. (Signed) A. PREVOST, M.G.

A Return of Maſters, Mates, and Men of the Tranſports who were at the batteries during the ſiege.

Maſters.—John Wilſon, Archibald M'Cardy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Chriſtopher Watſon, John Tate.

Mates.—James M'Donald, —— Steele, John Chapman, James Ryburn, —— Coward, —— Harriſon. 37 ſeamen.

[This Gazette contains likewiſe a particular journal of the proceedings of the army, in a letter from General Prevoſt, from the firſt appearance of the French fleet to their final exit; but, owing to its great length, and the late arrival of the London poſt, which did not reach this place till near ſix o'clock, we are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of delaying his Excellency's letter till our next. This, however, we look upon as the leſs material, all the leading circumſtances having been already mentioned in former Gazettes.]

From the London Papers, Dec. 25.

LONDON.

Extract of a private letter received from Cadiz.

"We have juſt received the diſagreeable news of the loſs of ſix Spaniſh men of war and ſeveral tranſports, in the Gulph of Florida."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 16.

"Mr Adams, from the Congreſs in America, arrived here two days ſince, by a veſſel to Breſt, in 21 days. He put up at the hotel D'Eſpagne, and in leſs than an hour after his arrival waited on Dr Franklin. It is ſaid he is going in a miniſterial capacity to one of the northern powers. Mr Laurens is ſhortly expected here, who is alſo, after receiving his inſtructions from the Doctor, to be employed in the ſame buſineſs as Mr Adam."

Letters from France mention the arrival of Monſieur Gerard (who has been ſucceeded in his embaſſy by the Chevalier La Luceme) and of Mr Jay, with his Secretary, Mr Carmichael, appointed to the court of Spain. They ſailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the firſt of October; and a day or two after their ſailing, Mr John Adams was appointed by Congreſs a ſole Commiſſioner to Europe, to treat for or receive terms of peace; Mr Francis Dana is his Secretary; they are to reſide at Paris, in order to be neareſt the place of any future negociations for peace among the belligerent power. They ſailed from Boſton in a French frigate of 40 guns, and are ſaid to be arrived at L'Orient.

Sir Joſeph Yorke has written from the Hague, that there is a large fleet of ſhips fitting out in different ports of Holland, laden with ſtores and neceſſaries for ſhip-building, &c. intended for the uſe of the French fleet at Breſt, without which it is impoſſible for them to equip, the enſuing ſpring; and that the Dutch ſeem determined to convoy them with a ſtrong force thro' the Channel. It is in conſequence of this information, that Capt Fielding, with ſix ſhips of the line, and three frigates, is ordered to ſail immediately from Portſmouth.

A confirmation is received, by the way of France, of the capture of the five French frigates in the Weſt-Indies.

Advice has been received at Bourdeaux, that very great damage had been done at Domingo, by an inundation of land floods.

The Queen, Douglas; Gatton, Chiſholm; Glatton, Doveton; Hilliſborough, Collet; Royal Admiral, Berrow; Godfrey, Reed; Mountſtewart, Stuart; Royal George, Foxhall; and Shrewſbury, Coggan, Eaſt-Indiamen, from India, are arrived off Dungeneſs.

The following of laſt ſeaſon are expected ſoon to arrive, viz. the Southampton and Naſſau, from Bengal and Madraſs; and Morſe, from Bombay.

The Lieutenant of the Warwick man of war, who convoyed them to the Iſle of Wight, arrived at the India-Houſe with the above intelligence, and it is ſuppoſed they are now in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 21.

"Laſt night arrived the Santa Margarita, a Spaniſh frigate (prize to Governor Johnſtone) Capt Knoll, and Hinchinbrook ſloop of war, Capt Wainwright, from Liſbon and Oporto. They ſailed from Oporto in company with the Romney, Tartar, Brilliant, Cormorant, and Rattleſnake, and about 30 ſail of merchant ſhips, of which about 24 are arrived ſafe at the Mother-bank, and the others are gone up the Iriſh Channel.

"The Romney, Tartar, and Rattleſnake left the fleet in lat. 45. N. 13. W. and the Brilliant and Cormorant parted with them off Scilly."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Dec. 21.

"The following ſhips from Oporto are arrived here, they ſailed after the fleet without convoy, viz. the Reward, Perkins; the Weſton Galley, Brown; the Port Merchant, Wilſon; the Houghton, Godſhall; the Minerva, Hopkins; and the Bedford, Pardy."

Wedneſday at Guildhall, No. 47,836, 40,160, and 44,984 were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 35,095, 32,769, 808, 30,398, 44,663, 10,838, 16,861, 42,891,

Thurſday, at Guildhall, No. 40,546, 25,138, 43,738, 20,287, were drawn prizes of 500 l.

No. 17,362, 27,033, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 37,669, 9975, 10,334, 44,778, 36,553, 26,483, 31,503, 44,127, 33,297, 8748, 10,820, 5492.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 23,298, was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 40,152, a prize of 1000 l.

No 16,532, 7478, 41,853, prizes of 500.

No. 19,746, 27,382, 41,802, 44,891, Prizes of 100 l.

And the following were drawn prizes of 50 l.

No. 2344, 20,314, 26,519, 47,469, 16,829, 39,509, 12,154, 13,546, 14,597, 30,662, 34,868.

EDINBURGH.

Letters are received, with an account that advice is juſt arrived from North America, that the inhabitants of Boſton were determined to afford no ſort of aſſiſtance or proviſion to the French; and that the people in America were in a manner in arms againſt Congreſs, in conſequence of which two deputies from that body were on their way to England, with propoſals for an accommodation.

On Monday laſt was married here, David Fyfe, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Hunter, daughter of the late David Hunter, Eſq; of Burnſide.

This day, the priſoners in the tolbooth received their annual preſent of five tons of coals, being the donation of a charitable gentleman, who is proprietor of extenſive coal-works in the neighbourhood of this city. Money, as uſual, was ſent along with the coals, to pay porters for carrying them up to the priſon.—The Captain of the tolbooth received from a charitably diſpoſed gentleman of this city, one Guinea, for the uſe of the priſoners; a very ſeaſonable relief to theſe unhappy people, during this inclement weather.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 23.

"This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, where, seated in his robes, and attended by the other House, he gave his Royal assent to the following bills:

"An act for repealing certain laws that restrain the trade of *Ireland*.

"An act relative to the importation of *sugar panels*.

"An act to indemnify officers in the militia, who have neglected to take the oaths, &c. And,

"The *Scarrington* and *Somesby* inclosure bills.

"After the King had retired, their Lordships adjourned to the 27th of January.

"It was on account of the bill in favour of *Ireland*, that his Majesty attended the Peers this day in person, it being usual on the day of the Christmas adjournment for the Sovereign to give his assent by *Commission*, to such bills as are ready.

"The House of Commons was this day very thin, before his Majesty went to the Lords, the Members present not being sufficient to constitute a House; when it was proposed that the adjournment should be to the 24th of January.

"Mr. *T. Townshend* opposed so long an adjournment at this critical moment; reprobated the idea of preferring a mere *customary* retirement, and private gratification, to the immediate and important interest of the empire; and justified his arguments from the fatal effects of the adjournment of the House two years ago, to which he attributed the loss of America.

"A general conversation now took place respecting the *necessity* of the House adjourning for a few days only; but those gentlemen who were of Mr Townshend's opinion being few, and his Majesty every moment expected, the point was not any longer contested; the adjournment was therefore determined on.

"After the Speaker returned from the House of Lords, and had read over the several titles of the bills to which the Royal assent had been given,

"Mr *Burke* rose to express his disapprobation of the determination which the House had so precipitately made before he came down, when there were not more members present than were *then* in the House. He was astonished to see the same political intoxication yet prevail in his Majesty's Ministers, who were still infatuated with the spirit of *adjournment*, though so fatally convinced, that, by a similar step that time two years, they had absolutely *adjourned away* the great continent of America. If the advantage of a moment ever claimed the extraordinary attention of Parliament, and required its unremitted vigilance, it was at that very juncture. The guns which were then firing a royal salute to the Sovereign, had, a day or two ago, for the first time during the present ill-fated war, announced a sort of triumph by our arms; if the *success* of a *repulse* could deserve that name. He did not, indeed, wonder, that Ministers so long accustomed to disappointment and defeat, should be elated by the only sort of success which could arise from a *defensive war*. But little as the value of such success deserved to be estimated, the blindness and invincible absurdity of Administration were in danger of losing, by this adjournment, the only advantage which could be derived from it. To expect the *conquest* of America by a *defensive war*, was absurd in the highest degree; and it was to be feared, that this instance of success in that ruinous plan of warfare, would, instead of being serviceable, be *destructive* to this country, by encouraging the pursuit of that mode of war which cannot bring conquest, but leads every day to *ruin!* There might, indeed, be one good effect produced by our late naval success, and *only* one; it might be employed to disseverate the minds of the Americans from their French allies. Monsieur *D'Estaign* had been two years on their coasts, and had done nothing effectual for them. This repulse of the forces under him might possibly again dispose America to treat with this country. How melancholy then was it to find, that at so important a crisis, there was not a power in America with which they could enter into a treaty! There was not a sufficient number of Commissioners there to exercise the powers granted by the act. Was such then a moment for Parliament to adjourn?

"Another reason that made an adjournment highly improper at that moment was, that Mr *Dean* and Mr *Adams* were hourly expected at Paris, as *Ambassadors Plenipotentiary from the United States of America*; and since Government had absurdly neglected to have Commissioners in America, to make proper advantage of the recent favourable events, every effort should be used to open a negociation with the American Plenipotentiaries in Europe.

"The present adjournment, he feared, would, like every other measure of Government, prove fatal to our hopes; and had it not been proposed and determined in so hasty a manner that morning, he intended to oppose it. He came down indeed on purpose to oppose any adjournment unless from week to week. It was then but a few minutes after three o'clock, and the precipitancy with which it was carried by Ministers, or the representatives of Ministers, absolutely prevented those who were against the dangerous measure, from giving it their negative, or urging the pressing arguments which were to be urged against it. His honourable friend (Mr Townshend) had put in his caveat against it; there were one or two more present who disapproved it, but they were

——— RARI *nantes in gurgite* VASTO.

Those who would have supported these gentlemen in their efforts against the ruinous determination were deprived of giving them that support, by the hurry in which it was adopted. But the event would shew whether it would have been better to adopt the advice of gentlemen on *that side*, whose opinions had been continually verified; or the plans of those whose obstinacy, negligence, and absurdities, had appeared conspicuous in the failure of almost every measure they attempted to carry into execution. For those reasons he then took the liberty to detain the House, just whilst he entered his *protest* against a measure, from which he dreaded the most fatal consequences.

"Mr *T. Townshend* repeated the arguments upon which he had opposed the adjournment when it was proposed; and so sensible was he of the propriety of them, that he would have debated the measure more fully, had he not apprehended that the debate would have obliged his Majesty to wait an inconvenient length of time for the attendance of the House; and he concluded, by expressing his hopes, that such a glaring act of impropriety would have a proper effect upon the people, and shew them, *what they had to trust to*, and *what they had to do*.

"Mr *Richard Whitworth* threw a degree of ridicule on the arguments suggested by Mr Burke against the adjournment; and asked, Was it to be expected, that Parliament would refuse a reasonable recess to its members, on account of certain circumstances that might have come within the private knowledge of any gentleman, who had not communicated them to the House? He might suppose it equally proper for a member to say to the House, "*You* should not have suffered your members to go to their homes, and eat their *Christmas pie*; because *I* know that France wants, at this very time to make, peace with England." In short, if Plenipotentiary Ministers from America were expected in Europe, no doubt Ministry would make a very proper use of it, without laying unnecessary restraints on the Members of either House of Parliament.

"Sir *James Lowther* exclaimed strongly against the adjournment at so critical an instant. He also hoped, this step of Administration would have a proper effect upon the people, if any fatal consequence should ensue from it; and he desired, that the argument made that day for Ministers might be remembered hereafter. The Hon. Gentleman had denied that the intelligence alluded to was known to Parliament. If Ministry knew it, they were criminal in not laying it before the House, or in not keeping it sitting, in case momentary events should require their co-operation. If Ministry did not know this intelligence, they were criminal in their ignorance of circumstances so important, and which lay within the reach of other subjects.

"Mr *Dunning* spoke a few ludicrous words, in reply to Mr Whitworth's allusion to the *Christmas pie*, and was of opinion that Mr Townshend's declining any farther opposition to the adjournment, in complaisance to the King, and to avoid giving delay to his Majesty in the other House, was an extreme of delicacy, which the importance of the occasion might well have justified him in dispensing with.

"Mr *Burke* paid many sarcastic compliments to Mr Whitworth, for his *able* representation of the Minister, whose usual seat he *then* occupied, and whose cause he supported, precisely in the same strain of argument that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon usually adopted: He had used the pretty little pleasing methods of *amusing* the House upon the subject of the *public misfortunes*, that the noble Lord had found so agreeable to the *majority* of the House for several years past; nay, indeed, he had even surpassed his model; and though a *copy*, and unadorned with the *ribbon* which distinguishes the Minister, might, from his mode of argument, most readily pass for the original, which he has so ably copied. Such pretty trifling jokes about Christmas pies, were indeed well becoming boys in those approaching holidays which *Senators*, were so fond of enjoying. They called to his recollection those Christmas gambols at which, in earlier times, it was usual to appoint a boy to preside, who was stiled *Rex puerorum*; and for the abilities which the Hon. Member had exhibited that day, he recommended that, in future, he should be complimented with the title of *Minister puerorum*, or our Holiday Minister!" The House then adjourned to Thursday the 24th of January, according to the resolution before agreed on, which, being entered on the journals, could not be rescinded."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, Dec. 20.*

There being a sufficient number of members present, the House proceeded to the nomination of a Committee for the trial of the Sligo election, which being appointed in the usual form,

Mr *Forster* then rose, and after a short preface, in which he observed, that the propositions brought into the English House of Commons, contained not only all we could reasonably desire, but more than we could expect, observed, that too much praise could not be given to the Minister who had made these propositions, and so ably combated, by preventing all opposition, and set himself against the prejudices of a nation. That it was their duty to strengthen his hands, by publishing their sense of these propositions to the people in England, and quieting the minds of people here; for which purpose he moved the House to agree to the two following resolutions:

Resolved, That the exportation from this country of its woollen and other manufactures to all foreign places, will materially tend to relieve its distresses, encrease its wealth, promote its prosperity, and thereby advance the welfare of Great Britain, and the common strength, wealth, and commerce of the British empire.

Resolved, That a liberty for this kingdom to trade with the British colonies in America, the West Indies, and the British settlements on the coast of Africa, in like manner as trade is carried on between Great Britain and them, will be productive of great commercial benefits, be a most affectionate mark of the regard and attention of Great Britain to our distresses, and will give new vigour to the zeal of his Majesty's brave and loyal people of Ireland, to stand forward in support of his Majesty's person and government, and the interest, the honour, and the dignity of the British empire.

He observed, That he thought it necessary to do away a *mistake* many people without-doors had conceived, touching the propositions offered in England. The first of the propositions, he said, took off all restrictions on the woollen manufactures, but it was thought by many the restrictions on cotton manufactures remained: "This he could assure them was not the case, for the export of cotton goods was as free as the woollens, nor could he find there was a single article of manufacture restrained or excepted."

Mr *Burke* said, That a few days ago he had opposed the House's taking any notice of the propositions made by the English Minister, but now it was folly to doubt of his sincerity, every thing we have asked for has been granted, every thing promised; it would now be improper to with-hold their sense of the matter, and their opinion, from the people; the people, who had so much contributed to the event; for, without the support of this kingdom, no Minister in England could have done it; and it might be necessary still to give our friends in England support, by the warm sense we entertain of their endeavours, and let not a coldness in this country chill the current of their good offices. The propositions of the Minister, he said, were complete, and wisely framed, for in them he did not blend any constitutional question. Some people may think all is not included in these propositions, but, after a minute enquiry, I can find nothing restrained. The second proposition, he said, was a liberal policy of England; the magnitude of the object was such as might make it necessary to be postponed for a short time, but he did not fear its being carried; and though we may pay a trifle of duty more than we do at present for sugars, yet what we have from avoiding a circuitous conveyance reduces it to a trifle, while the advantage gained by the other articles of this trade will far outweigh it. The liberty of trading to the British colonies, continued he, though we may consider it in the light of a gift we have some title to, having contributed our blood to acquire and preserve these possessions, is of the first consequence. He then seconded the motions.

Mr *Dennis Daly* followed Mr Burke, and said he also had some doubts the other day about this matter, but all were now dispelled: it was incumbent on the House to declare not only to England, but to Ireland, their sense.

Mr *George Ogle* said, no man felt more pleasure and satisfaction than he from the political emancipation we were going to receive; that he was not, however, a little mortified at the conduct of opposition in England, who, while our opposition here could serve them, appeared our friends, but as soon as the British Minister seemed seriously determined to give us relief, coldly neglected us by a scandalous secession.

Mr *Maige* said, honourable mention should be made of the names of the Lords North, Buckingham, and Hillsborough; that these times would be the admiration of future ages, who would wonder to find a Ministry, attempting to enslave one part of the empire, kindly embrace the other, and share its trade with her; they would wonder to read of 50,000 men in arms to support their rights, suddenly turn them against the common enemy, France and Spain! that the merit of Lord North on this occasion was doubled by the very handsome manner he had carried the business on.

Sir *Hercules Langrishe* shewed by a calculation, that at the worst we could pay but one halfpenny per pound more for sugars, while the nation should be benefited 50,000 l. per annum by the encreased revenue.

Lord *Westport* said he did not approve of condemning the English opposition in gross.

Mr *Tyler* spoke in favour of the resolutions, and declared himself also mortified at the conduct of opposition in England; that one great nobleman among them had held us out as in rebellion, but there is not an oak plant in the woods of this sovereign of shillilah, that would not give themselves into hands to disclaim the imputation.

Mr *Conolly* spoke in favour of the resolutions.

The *Provost* also was warm in grateful expressions for what was done for us in England, and stiled Lord North the able advocate of Ireland: he passed also some compliments on the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr *Wilson* also declared his concurrence, and declared Lord Hillsborough deserved particular thanks on the occasion.

Fitzgibbon said, The fullest declaration of the House was necessary to silence clamour.

Mr *Pelverton* said, He hoped what the House was doing, and which had his hearty approbation, would disappoint some people who wish to sow dissention. He then entered largely into the subject, and in a masterly manner made a number of accurate distinctions on the nature of the free trade as to right and gift. He said the British Minister shewed himself a sanguine friend to this country; and concluded with declaring he saw no article of commerce now restrained.

Sir *H. Cavendish* said, that six years ago, when he was on a Committee in England, touching Irish affairs, Lord North expressed his wishes that the restraints on the Irish commerce should be removed; these being his sentiments so long ago, it was not, as many imagined, the Volunteers that had driven him into them now.

Mr *Grattan* declared the propositions adequate to his idea of a free trade, and that the trade to the colonies should be considered as a gift. He then expressed his joy at the prospect of prosperity this kingdom had in view. He concluded with a compliment to the Lords North and Buckingham.

Mr *Hussey Burgh* spoke to the same effect, and said, he had sifted the propositions to the bottom, and declared he was perfectly satisfied.

The Right Hon. *Henry Flood* went on the same ground, as did also Mr *Ponsonby*, Mr *Parnell*, and Mr *O'Hara*.

The *Attorney General* said, among other things, that the Volunteers of Ireland had wrought its salvation.

The questions were then severally put on the resolutions, and they passed Nem. Con.

The money bills returned from England then underwent a first reading.

The House then adjourned.

[We are very sorry the extraordinary length of the proceedings this day, prevents us doing justice to the able speakers who delivered their sentiments on this important occasion.]

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your last an advertisement proposing the performance of an Opera, it naturally struck me to make some enquiry, how it could be performed, and *where* exhibited.

With regard to the first, I have not been able to learn, that any one of the Singers, at present belonging to the Theatre, have been so much as spoke to on the subject; nor have I met with any better success as to the second, except that the Theatre itself, which is the only proper place for exhibiting an Opera, has not been engaged.

I am an enemy to impositions of every kind, especially when intended against the Public, by those who are, or pretend to be, their servants. I will not positively affirm the advertisement alluded to is of this nature; but it surely carries very strong appearances of it, from the total silence observed as to the two capital requisites hinted at above. The Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom are therefore respectfully left to judge for themselves, whether it is in any degree probable, that, in the course of next month, Orpheus and Eurydice will be performed under the auspices of the person who proposes it; or, whether there may not be some private reason of *convenience* for *publishing* so extraordinary an advertisement.

At any rate, Sir, give me leave to observe, that, if we have any favours to give, they ought rather to be bestowed on those of our own country, than on such as have thought proper to intrude themselves upon us from foreign climes. We have an established theatre. It is now upon the most respectable footing. The present Manager has given convincing proofs, that neither pains nor expence will be wanting to render it worthy the protection and encouragement of the Public; and, while that is the case, I should be extremely sorry to see any interloper allowed to build upon its ruin; because I am certain, it is now in a situation of affording more rational entertainment, and natural music, than could be exhibited, were all the eunuchs in Italy collected together for the purpose.

ANTI-CASTRATA.

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Jean & Betsy,	Leith,	Napier,	Hamburgh,	goods.
Ann & Mary,	ditto,	Charteris,	Warren,	grain.
Helen & Peggy,	Dunbar,	Murray,	Berwick,	ditto.
Peggy,	Leith,	Jack,	Berwick,	ditto.
Polly,	Hull,	Robertson,	Hull,	goods.
Peggie,	Leith,	Currie,	Hamburgh,	ditto.
Eliz. & Janet,	Dunbar,	Fothrick,	Dunbar,	ditto.

This day is published, by CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square, Price Six-pence,

A LETTER

To the Right Honourable

CHARLES JENKINSON, Esqr

Animadverting on the late MUTINIES in the HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had,

The UNIVERSAL SCOTS, the EDINBURGH, and TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANACKS, for 1780.

The different London Almanacks, Court and City Registers, Ladies Memorandum-Books, &c. for 1780.

In a few days will be published, at the above Shop,

The ANNUAL REGISTER, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for 1778.——Where may be had,

Complete Sets from 1758, in twenty-one Volumes.

This Day is published,

By JOHN BALFOUR and CO. C. ELLIOT, and W. CREECH,

In one large volume octavo, price in boards six shillings,

THE EVIDENCE OF REASON

In Proof of the

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL,

Independent of the more abstruse Inquiry into the Nature of MATTER and SPIRIT.

Collected from the Manuscripts of Mr BAXTER, Author of the Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, and of MATHO.

To which is prefixed,

A LETTER from the Editor, to the Rev. DR PRIESTLY.

A General Meeting of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, is to be held within their Hall, Warriston's Close, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 6th January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

WHEREAS, in the night of the 16th December 1779, Lieutenant Allan Grant, late of the 42d regiment of foot, and who resided at Lynchurn in the parish of Duthel, stabbed in the belly, with a knife, James Macgregor, factor to Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, who continues dangerously ill of the said wound. The said Allan Grant is about 60 years of age, five feet ten inches high, had yellowish red hair, tending to brown, which appears generally greasie, and curled behind, hard features, grey eyes, stout made, and well limbed. His face a good deal, and his hands much freckled, generally walks erect, and when speaking carries his head pretty high. He generally wore a short coat of red or green, and a blue surtout coat, and commonly speaks slow, with a good deal of the Highland accent. He probably may have cut his hair, and changed his clothes.

Warrants have been issued by the Lords of Justiciary, for apprehending him; and any person or party who shall apprehend and secure the said Lieutenant Allan Grant in any jail in Great Britain or Ireland, that he may be brought to justice, shall, upon giving notice thereof, receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling; upon applying to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

SEAMEN.

THE Honourable Admiral Barrington being to hoist his flag on board his Majesty's ship Barfleur, at Portsmouth, is desirous to have some Scots seamen, having experienced their sobriety, diligence, and activity in doing their duty. All such seamen as are inclined to serve aboard the said ship, may repair to the Honourable Captain Charles Napier, regulating the impress service at Edinburgh, or any of the officers employed under his command, and they may be assured that they will meet with every encouragement in the Admiral's power. Such young and able-bodied landmen as chuse to serve on board the Barfleur will also be sent to that ship, and receive suitable encouragement.

Captain Napier also takes this opportunity to give information, that his Majesty has been pleased, by his royal proclamation, to continue, to the 31st of March next, the bounties of 5 l. to every able seaman, and 2 l. 15 s. to every ordinary seaman, and 1 l. 10 s. to every landman, who shall enter voluntarily to serve on board his Majesty's navy. Also, the rewards of 40 s. for the discovery of an able seaman, and 30 s. for discovery of an ordinary seaman, to be paid to the informer on their being apprehended.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO be LET, for the winter months, or till the term of Whitsunday next, that LODGING in Blackfriar's Wynd, belonging to and possessed by Miss Cockburns, genteelly furnished, consisting of four good rooms, a large lobby, kitchen, with several closets, and many conveniencies. The house is well aired, and has a free pleasant exposure to the west.

A servant in the house will shew the same; and further particulars will be had by applying to Mr Russel, upholsterer.

SALE of a HOUSE in Queenstreet, New-Town.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 19th day of January 1780, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The HOUSE in Queenstreet, New Town, which belonged to the deceased John Dalrymple, Esq.

There is a servant in the house to shew it. For particulars apply to John Wauchope, writer to the signet, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain, any time between and the day of sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	Masters.	Whence.	Cargo.
Decem. 25. Gordon,	Sabiſton,	Dublin,	goods.
Lord Frederick,	Wright,	Tortola,	ſugar, &c.
26. Jeany,	M'Lean,	Orkney,	kelp.

Five buſſes from the Iſles fiſhing, with herrings.

SAILED,

Ships.	Maſters.	For.	Cargo.
Caſſandra,	Kinnear,	St Kitts,	goods.
Two Brothers,	Alexander,	Antigua,	goods.
Blandford,	Troop,	Waterford,	tobacco.

This day is publiſhed, price 1l. 4s. in boards,

In four large volumes in octavo, illuſtrated with correct Maps, and ornamented with Frontiſpieces from Original Deſigns, all newly engraved,

LIVES OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALS:

Containing a new and accurate Naval Hiſtory from the earlieſt periods

By DR J. CAMPBELL.

A new Edition, with a Continuation down to the year 1779, including the Naval Tranſactions of the two laſt and preſent wars, and an account of the Recent Diſcoveries in the Southern Hemiſphere. Written under the inſpection of Dr BERKENHOUT, Author of *Biographia Literaria*.

London: Printed for A. DONALDSON, No. 48, St Paul's Church-yard, and ſold at his ſhop at Edinburgh, and by Dunlop and Wilſon at Glaſgow.

*** Dr CAMPBELL's Lives of the Admirals is a performance well known, and has been lately much wanted. It is ſufficient in favour of the preſent edition to ſay, That it contains the Britiſh Naval Hiſtory down to the trial of Admiral Keppel, with an account of which important event it concludes.

Inverary, 26th December 1779.

By the SHERIFF of ARGYLESHIRE.

IN compliance with the requeſt of the Freeholders and Heritors of the county of Haddington, the Freeholders and Heritors of Argyle-ſhire are deſired to meet at Inverary on the 12th day of January next, to conſider of the propriety of an application to Parliament for a conſtitutional Militia. Such Gentlemen as cannot attend, will pleaſe to ſignify their opinion by a letter, directed to Mr Lachlan Campbell, clerk of Supply at Inverary. ROBT CAMBELL, Sh. D.

GARDEN and HOUSE.

TO LET and enter to at Candlemas next, That well-ſtocked fruit GARDEN, and convenient and much-frequented HOUSE, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Liddle, in the village of Reſtalrig. The houſe conſiſts of ſeven apartments, with cellars having catacombs, and large lofts above; a Stable, Byre, and pump-well of excellent water in the back court. The garden is richly furniſhed with fruit-trees and buſhes, is well ſheltered, and very early.

N. B. For more information, apply to James Ramſay, ſlater and builder in New-ſtreet.

Alſo to LET or SELL,

A Genteel, Large, Commodious HOUSE, within Todrig's Wynd. For particulars, apply as above.

FINE Clover and Rye-Graſs HAY, of laſt or this year, at 4½ d. per ſtone, will be delivered at Edinburgh, in ſingle cart loads, to any Gentleman wanting ſuch through the winter.—Alſo, Some Hay made from natural graſs and Suffolk ſeeds, to be ſold. It is known to be ſuperior to all other for riding and running horſes.

Likewiſe, a few fine OATS, crop 1778, to be ſold at 10 s. 6 d per boll.

The STRAWBERRY GARDEN at Crammond Bridge, with one or two ſmall Incloſures, a good houſe, ſtable, &c. to be LET and entered to immediately.

Letters put into the Poſt Office, directed to Mr Robertſon at Barnbougle Caſtle, will be duly attended to, or apply to Mr Eiſton, Allan's cloſe, Edinburgh.

N. B. The Incloſures of E. Craigie and Craigie Mill, by Crammond Bridge, to be Let for 3 years, including foggage, which is now very rich.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ROBERT KENNEDY of PINMORE, Eſq; are deſired to meet by themſelves, or doers properly authoriſed, upon Tueſday the 4th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, in the houſe of John M'Kenzie innkeeper in Ayr; when a truſt-deed executed by Mr Kennedy, with a ſtate of his affairs, will be laid before the creditors.

And the whole creditors are requeſted to ſend notes of the debts due to them by Mr Kennedy, to Vans Hawthorn writer in Edinburgh, immediately, that a ſtate of the debts may be alſo prepared to lay before the meeting.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large new-built HOUSE in Nicolſon's ſtreet, belonging to Lady Niſbet of Dean, and preſently poſſeſſed by herſelf, conſiſting of a ſunk ſtorey, four ſtoreys above, including the Attic ſtorey.

The houſe to be ſeen every Tueſday and Wedneſday, from twelve o' clock noon to two o'clock afternoon; and the houſe may be entered into at Whitſunday next.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Mr Charles Inglis writer, Parliament-ſquare, who will ſhow them the rights, and acquaint them with further particulars.

N. B. The houſe was built and furniſhed about eight years ago, and poſſeſſed ever ſince, ſo that the walls are quite dry.

THE POLLY FROM HULL,

JUST arrived, after ſuffering damage, and the loſs of cable and anchor, and other materials, and goods on deck, in ſeveral hard gales and ſtorms of wind, in her voyage from Hull to Leith, by which there will be an average loſs on the cargo. This is therefore to advertiſe the owners of ſaid goods, their agents or doers, that they will not be delivered till an average bond be ſigned by them for ſaid loſs, which bond lies at Thomas Walker and Son's, Queen Street, Leith, to whom this veſſel, with the Waddel and Peggy, are now conſigned, to carry on the trade conſtantly betwixt *Leith and Hull*. The Polly will ſail in fourteen days, and the Waddel ſucceed her, as ſhe is daily expected.

Thoſe who do not ſign the average-bond, their goods will be lodged in the public Weigh-houſe, for ſecurity.

Any perſons having claims againſt any of theſe three veſſels belonging to John Crompton, will apply to Meſſ. Walkers.

For *Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA*,

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Maſter,

NOW lying at GEENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 25th January.

The Chriſtina is a fine large ſhip, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glaſgow, or the Maſter Greenock.

For TOBAGO, *to touch at* BARBADOES.

The Ship SUSANNA, now lying

at Port-Glaſgow, Daniel Cuming Maſter.

The Suſanna mounts 24 carriage guns, ſix and eighteen pounders, with men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th January.

For freight or paſſage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glaſgow.

6th December 1779.

ADAMS's SOLVENT for the Stone and Gravel,

IS to be ſold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, ſecond ſhop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where elſe in Scotland*. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.

At the above Place,

Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothache, in bottles at 2 s. 6 d.

Alſo, of Mr MANNERS may be had, price 2 s.

A Diſquiſition of the Stone and Gravel, and other Diſeaſes of the Bladder, Kidnies, &c. by S. Perry, Surgeon, London.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK,

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH ſets out from the Croſs-Keys, in Wood-ſtreet, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, in three days;—alſo ſets out from Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, on the ſame evening, and arrives in three days at the Croſs-Keys, Woodſtreet, London.

To accommodate paſſengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, ſets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carliſle, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence ſets out for Glaſgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Alſo a Diligence ſets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, at four o'clock, to join the ſaid Dumfries and Carliſle Poſt-Coach, in which ſeats will be reſerved for thoſe travelling ſouthward.

Each inſide paſſenger from Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Inſides from Carliſle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d.; outſides, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carliſle to Portpatrick or Glaſgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine libs. 2 d. per lib. Paſſengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outſides on the Coach, 2½ d. per mile.

Inſides	From London to Carliſle,	L. 3	6	0
	From Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick,	1	16	6
		L. 5	2	6

LANDS to LET and SELL.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Duncan Donaldſon, vintner at Kinroſs, on Wedneſday the 5th January 1780, at four o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of LEATGREEN, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Edwards, conſiſting of upwards of 300 acres, moſtly paſture ground, adapted either for ſheep or black cattle, lying in the pariſh of Dunning, and ſhire of Perth, about four miles north-weſt from the town of Kinroſs.—The articles of roup and progreſs of writs to be ſeen in the hands of Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, to whom any perſon inclining to make a private purchaſe betwixt and the day of ſale may apply.

There is to be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, ſeveral Graſs Farms in Strathardale. For particulars apply to William Shaw at Innarchroſkie, by Cupar Angus, or to the ſaid Ralph Bowie.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by Judicial Sale, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon, The following FARM, part of the Eſtate of BARHOLM, viz.

The Lands of CULCRONCHIE, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; the preſent free rent whereof, including caſualties, is 25 l. 7 s. 10 d. ſterling.

The articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of John Callender depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, with the progreſs of writs, in the hands of Mr Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet.

To be ſold alſo, by Voluntary Sale, the following Parts of the Eſtate of Barholm: viz.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of CRAIGNOOK, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. This farm conſiſts of about 250 acres Scots meaſure, whereof about 50 acres are arable and meadow paſture, and the remainder heath paſture. The preſent rent is about 25 l. ſterl. but the lands are capable of great improvement, being within one mile and a half of the harbour of Creetown, where ſea-ſhell, well known from experience to be excellent manure, may be got at an eaſy rate, and ſhort land-carriage.

ALSO to be SOLD,

That extenſive WOOD, which covers upwards of ſixty acres of the farms of Cool and Blairs, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The wood conſiſts of various kinds, but chiefly Oak.

Any perſon inclining to become purchaſer may apply to John Macculloch, Eſq; of Barholm, the proprietor, at Ferrytown of Cree, or to Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of ſale, and other particulars.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the firſt day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, jointly, or in lots,

The following LANDS lying in the Shire of ARGYLE:

The eſtate of *Kirnan*, comprehending the lands of the two *Kirnans*, *Kinlochlean*, *Fernoch*, *Carran*, *Auchalick*, *Auchadaharly*, *Darmerinoch*, *Darinacardich*, and *Lagg*: AS ALSO, the Lands of *Balimore*, and Salmon-fiſhing thereto belonging upon the water of Add, the Lands of *Kilmichael*, *Succoth*, *Letternamolt*, *Drumſin*, *Gartnogreenoch*, *Daill*, and *Craiglaſs*, with the Superiority of the lands of Glaſvoir, Barmulloch, Arilochſhenoch, Stronalbanach, Balnahall, and Keills; all lying in the pariſhes of Kilmichael, of Glaſſarie, Knapdale, and Kilcomanell.

The Lands are of great extent, from their ſituation very capable of improvement, and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value. The preſent free rent, independent of the woods, is about 650 l. Sterling; but a conſiderable augmentation on ſome of the farms may be expected. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu-duties; and the ſuperiority and property lands holding immediately of the Crown afford two qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament, and there is an heritable right to the teinds of a conſiderable part of the eſtate.

If in Lots the following are propoſed,

I. The Lands of the two Kirnans, Kinlochlean, Fernoch, Carran, Achalick, Auchadaharly, Darimerinoch, Darinacardich, and Lagg; alſo, the Lands of Balimore, and ſalmon-fiſhing thereto belonging, on the water of Add, the lands of Kilmichael, Succoth, and Letternamolt, with the ſuperiority of the lands of Glaſvar, Barmulloch, and Arilochſhenoch, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſſarie. The ſuperiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The yearly free rent about 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Drumſin, Gartnagreenach, Daill, and Craiglaſs, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale, with the ſuperiority of Stronalbanoch, Balnakeill, and Keills, which ſuperiority afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. Free rent about 150 l. Sterling.

If purchaſers appear for the ſecond lot in ſmaller parcels, the lands of Drumſin and Gartnagrenoch will be ſold in one lot; the lands of Daill and Craiglaſs in another lott; and the ſuperiority of Stronalbanoch, Balnakeill, and Keills, either ſeparately or joined with any of theſe two laſt lots.

The conditions of ſale and writings will be ſhown by Allan Macdougal writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, ſuch perſons as intend to become purchaſers may apply, and who will conclude a private bargain.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FEU-DUTIES payable out of ſeveral New Buildings in the Canongate of Edinburgh, amounting yearly to the ſum of 109 l. 15 s. ſterling.—For further particulars, apply to John Home writer, at Mr David Anderſon's, writer to the ſignet.

A SALE of LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

Containing COAL.

TO be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 27th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WARDIE and WINDLESTRAWLEE, part of the Eſtate of Innerleith, as lately divided from the remaining parts of that eſtate; lying within a mile of the City of Edinburgh, upon the north ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Leith to Cramond, and reaching from that road to the ſea-ſide.

Theſe lands conſiſt of 152 Scots acres, all nearly incloſed; they command an extenſive proſpect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent; contain many delightful ſituations for building; and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member to ſerve in parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian.

The preſent rent of the eſtate, which is under leaſe to one ſubſtantial tenant, is 314 l. including 5 l. paid annually by the Town of Edinburgh, as an equivalent for the extenſion of the duty of 2 pennies on the pint: And the tenant pays alſo the miniſter's ſtipend, without allowance.—But as theſe lands have been incloſed ſince the current tack was granted, (which contains a breach in the event of a ſale, upon giving twelve months previous notice) a very conſiderable riſe of rent may reaſonably be expected.

A valuable Coal has lately been diſcovered upon the eſtate.

For the encouragement of thoſe intending to purchaſe, the upſet price will be 7000 l.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet.

By ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th March 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of HOLMAINS,

As formerly advertiſed, lying in the pariſhes of Dalton, Dryſdale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the pariſh of Dalton, now ſold); to be expoſed altogether, or in the following Lots or Parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchaſers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole Eſtate will be expoſed at 20,000 l. and if it does not ſell in cumulo, it will then be divided, and expoſed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the pariſh of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, preſent rent 66 l. and 12 hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhauſted, and there is a limeſtone quarry, lately diſcovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limeſtone in that part of the country. To be expoſed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the ten-pound Land of Enclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the ſaid ten-pound land, lying in the pariſh of Hoddam, conſiſting of about 84 acres, and preſently let at 17 l. but ſubſet at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to riſe to 40 l. The purchaſer of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, beſides the above property rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near proſpect of his drawing conſiderable compoſitions on the admiſſion of ſingular ſucceſſors in the feued lands. To be expoſed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and multures of Linmiln, in the pariſh of Dryſdale, conſiſting of about 340 acres, beſides the Common; preſent rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to riſe conſiderably on the expiry of the current leaſes. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook, there is a limeſtone quarry, which (excluſive of the above rent) was let laſt year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being ſituated in the middle of the Commonty of Bengal, a field of ſeveral thouſand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all incloſed and ſubdivided, except 74 acres of the Common allotted to it in the late diviſion, moſtly good land, and for which the tenants, on a propoſal to ſubſet, were offered 20 l.; ſo, at the expiry of their leaſes, this will be a very improveable ſubject. To be expoſed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Eſtate in the pariſh of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the pariſh of Dalton; to be expoſed altogether, at 14,500 l.; and if not ſold, it will be divided into three parcels, and expoſed as follows: viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fiſhings thereof, with the patronage of the pariſh of Dalton, all holding of the Crown; containing about 714 acres, and paying preſently about 340 l.; to be expoſed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all incloſed and ſubdivided, and there is a very good manſion-houſe at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices and outhouſes of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is alſo above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They ſold at laſt cutting in 1754 at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for ſale. Since 1754, the woods have been increaſed, by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is excluſive of the full grown old timber trees ſtanding round the houſe and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 3 to 4000 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, milll thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and part of Mouſewald Common, all holding of the Crown; containing about 1211 acres, and paying preſently about 273 l.; to be expoſed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is marle on ſeveral of the farms. There is alſo a convenient manſion-houſe, and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of woodland not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They ſold, when laſt cut, in 1767, at 750 l.; and being ſince well kept, are now very thriving. There is alſo detached clumps or parcels of oak and aſh, on different parts of the eſtate, now fit for ſale: and a riſe of 50 l. or thereby, is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, conſiſting of about 73 acres; and paying preſently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be expoſed at 770 l. The purchaſer of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the ſame time and place, there is alſo to be ſold, by roup, the Superiority of the lands after mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the ſeven-merk land of Pearſbyhill, called Craig-houſe Steads and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joſeph and Richardſon, valued in the ceſs-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the three-merk land of Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, belonging in property to William Johnſton, preſently under judicial ſale at the inſtance of the apparent heir, valued in the ceſs-books at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the forty-ſhilling land of Rammerſcales, belonging in property to James Mounſey, valued in the ceſs at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the forty-ſhilling land of Cocket-hill, alſo belonging in property to the ſaid James Mounſey; valued in the ceſs-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the five one-half merk-land of Raffils, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the ceſs-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, the rent-rolls, and current leaſes, the plans of the eſtate, and the conditions of ſale; and thoſe who wiſh for further information, may apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or John Johnſton at Shillichill, near Lochmaben.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and ſold at his Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*